Global interactions

IB DP Geography HL extension: power, places and networks; development and diversity; global risks

Global interactions

- explain global flows and networks and why connected places gain power;
- explain the roles of superpowers, global organisations and TNCs, and the value captured along a commodity chain;
- measure human development and inequality with the HDI and GII;

Global interactions (2)

- explain **cultural diffusion**, **glocalisation** and local responses to **globalisation**;
- explain global risks and resilience, and answer Paper 3.

Power, places and networks

- **Globalisation** is the growing connection between places through four kinds of **flow** :
- A **global network** has **nodes** (cities and ports) and **links** (shipping lanes, flight routes, undersea cables).
- A place with many links, such as Shanghai, Singapore or London, gains more trade, more investment and more power.
- A poorly connected place, such as a landlocked country with weak roads, finds it hard to join in.

$$\frac{0.06}{2.00} \times 100 = 3\%$$

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Human development and diversity

- **Protectionism** : tariffs and quotas to protect local jobs.
- **Fairtrade** : a guaranteed minimum price for about 2 million farmers and workers.
- **Civil society** campaigns, such as protests against factory working conditions.
- Indigenous groups protecting their land, language and knowledge.

Global risks and resilience

- Because places are linked, problems spread quickly. **Global risks** include:
- *A **chokepoint**: when one **link** in the network fails, every connected place feels it*
- **Resilience** is the ability to absorb a shock and recover.
- It works at every scale:

Answering Paper 3

- **Part (a), 12 marks.** Usually "explain" or "examine" a **link**.
- Make two or three developed points, each with a named example and a number.
- **Part (b), 16 marks.** An essay: "Discuss", "Evaluate" or "To what extent".
- Give both sides, use examples at different scales, and end with a clear judgement.

Sources for this lesson

- International Baccalaureate, *Geography guide* (first assessment 2019), the **HL extension** and Paper 3.
- UNDP, *Human Development Report 2023/2024* (HDI and GII values for 2022).
- Suez Canal Authority and Lloyd's List, reports on the *Ever Given* grounding (March 2021).

Sources for this lesson (2)

- UNCTAD, *World Investment Report* (annual report).
- UNEP Ozone Secretariat, ***Montreal Protocol** on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (1987) and its assessments.

Common errors

- Describing a **flow** without numbers or without saying which places it connects.
- Treating **globalisation** as one-way; places resist, adapt and change global products too (**glocalisation**, Fairtrade).
- Using the HDI as a full picture of development; it leaves out inequality, freedom and the environment.

Common errors (2)

- Writing about one scale only; Paper 3 rewards examples at more than one scale and how they connect.
- Calling a risk "global" without showing how it spreads through connections.
- Ending a 16-mark essay without a clear judgement on "to what extent".

Key terms

- **Global flow**: a movement of goods, money, people or information between places.
- **Transnational corporation (TNC)**: a company that operates in more than one country.
- **Commodity chain**: the steps that turn a raw material into a finished product sold to a consumer.

Key terms (2)

- **Human Development Index (HDI)**: a measure of development that combines health, education and income on a scale from 0 to 1.
- **Glocalisation**: adapting a global product to local tastes and culture.
- **Chokepoint**: a narrow point on a route, such as a canal or strait, where a blockage can stop a large share of trade.
- **Resilience**: the ability of a system or a place to recover from a shock.

Check yourself

- 1.
- Name the four kinds of global **flow**, with an example of each. 2.
- A bar of chocolate sells for 2.00 US dollars and the cacao farmer receives 0.06 dollars.
- Calculate the farmer's share. 3.